

## BLEASE ATTACKS GOVERNOR MANN

Vitriolic in Reference to Recent Host of State Chiefs.

## SAYS HE PANDERS TO NORTHERNERS

South Carolinian Denounces Resolution of Virginian as "Opposing Protection of White Women of Southern States from Negro Race"—Calls for Copy of His Speeches.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Columbia, S. C., December 9.—Governor Cole L. Blease, on his return from the recent Governors' Conference in Richmond, where he was the center of interest on account of his violent lynching, made a signed statement for publication, in which he says in part:

"I stand by every word I have said. I have absolutely no apologies to make to any man or set of men in this State, or outside of it, and, as I said in Richmond and repeat now, I do not care what the Governor or Governors of any State or States thought about it, or what anybody else in the American Union thinks about it. This is what I think, and I said there only what I said on the stump all over South Carolina, and I am receiving letters and telegrams from all over this State and from many other States of the Union congratulating me upon my position."

In a letter to the acting secretary of the Governors' Conference, in which he asks for stenographic reports of his speech at Richmond, Governor Blease says:

"I hope that when these Governors have been repudiated by their people retiring them to private life, as I told them they soon would be, and when they have more time to think, that they will realize the fact that we Southern people are not negro lovers, as some of them clearly seem to be."

Charging that the newspapers misrepresented him, he says to the secretary: "If you take your report from the newspaper accounts, your official records will bear a distinct lie upon their face."

Governor Blease was very vitriolic in his reference to Governor Mann, of Virginia, and Carey, of Wyoming, and said that Governor Mann was actuated in his attitude by a desire "to pander to the Northern people."

Referring to the Wyoming Governor, he said: "If old Carey had kept his mouth shut there wouldn't have been any fuss raised. He insisted on butting in on my speech, and I told him in emphatic terms my position on the question of lynching negroes who dared to lay their hands on white women. The sooner such negroes are put under six feet of earth the better."

In his letter to Acting Secretary Rix at Richmond, the South Carolina chief executive, asking for copy of speeches, says: "Also copy of the speech made by me on Friday, after the adoption of the Mann substitute resolution opposing, I presume you would say, the protection of the white women of the Southern States from the negro race."

**Call It "Newspaper Lie."**  
Governor Blease says the report about his being denied an invitation to the Gridiron dinner is false. He says he knew nothing about any Gridiron dinner, and that he left Washington for home the afternoon before the dinner. He calls the report "a newspaper lie."

**Bleese Has No Monopoly.**

Atlanta, Ga., December 9.—"The executive of no State has a monopoly on devotion to the white women of his State or to the determination to protect them," declared Governor Joseph M. Brown, of Georgia, to-night in a statement in which he criticized the mob law speech of Governor Blease, of South Carolina, before the recent Governors' Conference at Richmond.

"I regard Governor Blease's advocacy of mob law as exceedingly unfortunate," added Governor Brown, "for the reason that in every other State in the Union the devotion of white men to white women is as sacred as it is in South Carolina, and the determination to protect them, or, if needs be, to visit condign punishment upon their assailants, is as deep-seated and irrevocable as it is in South Carolina."

"Every Governor with whom I talked at the conference and every legislator who gave me his opinion stood as one in advocating legal process instead of mob law."

## LABOR MEN MEETING

Delegates From Southern States Attend Atlanta Conference.

Atlanta, Ga., December 9.—Permanent organization was effected to-day by delegates from thirteen Southern States attending the Southeastern Labor Congress, which began sessions this afternoon. Jerome Jones, Atlanta editor of the Journal of Labor, was elected president, and W. C. Puckett, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer.

A spirited debate over the admission of delegates to the congress preceded the perfecting of the permanent organization. It finally was agreed to maintain an "open forum," allowing all laboring men to have a vote in the conference. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the credentials committee, composed of one man from each of the thirteen States represented.

At to-night's session of the conference, Judson King, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall League of America, delivered an address, in which he outlined the history of the Initiative, referendum and recall movement.

In addition of speeches by prominent national labor union officials, a feature of to-morrow's session will be an address on "Woman Suffrage," by Mrs. Mary McLendon.

## AUSTRIAN EVENTS ARE DISQUIETING

Minister of War and Chief of Staff Resign.

## WARLIKE ACTIONS DISTURB POWERS

Anger Against Russia Grows, and Austrian Press Demands That Unless Mobilization Ceases Triple Alliance Should Crush France Before Czar Can Interfere.

London, December 9.—No explanation is yet forthcoming of the sudden resignation of the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, General Auffenberg, and the chief of staff, General Schemm. They have said their action was due to personal reasons, but coming at this time, it doubtless will have a wide political significance.

It had been expected that in event of war General von Hoelzendorf would be appointed chief of staff, and his appointment now to succeed General Schemm, coupled with the news of the removal of the Deubrand and that Austria and Hungary have negotiated temporary loans of \$50,000,000, cannot but have a disquieting effect upon the international situation.

It is supposed that Austria wishes to exert a strong influence over the coming conference proceedings at London, and especially to prevent the entry of Turkey into the Balkan federation. The Austrian war party is inflamed against Russia in the belief that the defiant Russian attitude is due to the Franco-Russian alliance, and some of the Austrian newspapers, representing the war party, are urging that unless Russia ceases mobilizing the powers comprising the triple alliance should fall upon France and crush her before Russia is able to interfere.

However the crisis may end, the war fever is having a disastrous effect on Austro-Hungarian trade. A complete financial panic prevails throughout Galicia, where the various banks recently have taken out more than \$40,000,000 to nervous depositors without stemming the run.

It was reported at Paris to-day that the entire Austro-Hungarian fleet had concentrated at Pola, the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary.

**Delegates Appointed.**

Constantinople, December 9.—Official announcement was made to-night that Selim Bey, Minister of Marine; Rachad Pasha, Minister of Agriculture, and Osman Nizami Pasha, ambassador to Germany, had been appointed plenipotentiaries to the peace conference, which will begin at London December 13. The delegates will start for London to-morrow.

**Servia Aroused.**

Belgrade, Serbia, December 9.—The accumulation of Austrian troops on the Serbian frontier and the provocative language of the Viennese newspapers have aroused the entire Serbian nation to a state of indignation and excitement and embitterment of feeling in Serbia.

The newspaper Prebuda, voicing the prevailing irritation, says:

"If Austria desires war with Serbia, let it come. It will be the most bitter fight in Serbia. Every Serbian man and woman, young and old, will take part in it, and Austria will have to exterminate the entire Serbian nation before conquering it."

Many Servians visiting Austro-Hungarian frontier towns on business have been arrested on charges of spying. The Serbian government has protested to the Austro-Hungarian authorities.

**Steamer Is Stopped.**

London, December 9.—A Belgrade dispatch to the Telegraph says that Austro-Hungarian authorities have stopped at Fiume the steamer "Gediz," with a cargo of 800 tons of flour, destined for the Serbian army at Durazzo.

It is announced that Austria intends to confiscate the flour for the use of her own army, thus creating a situation similar to that brought about by the stoppage by Turkey of Serbian gunboats.

Another Belgrade dispatch says there is considerable anxiety over the health of King Peter. The King fainted several times yesterday.

Dr. Danef, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, will stop at Bucharest on his way to London, and will endeavor to reconcile Romania's territorial and economical aspirations with Bulgaria's interests.

The Greeks continue their military operations, and have occupied Strakon and St. George, villages four hours' distant from Janina, where the remnants of the Turkish Monastir army are said to have arrived.

**HUNT THEATRE FIRE TRAPS**

New York Prevention Bureau to Take Action Against Proprietors.

New York, December 9.—The New York fire department is planning a vigorous crusade this month against theatres and moving picture houses which violate the fire-prevention ordinances. Last night Chief Guerin, of the fire-prevention bureau, and his forty lieutenants visited eighty theatres and noted the conditions. When their reports were turned in early to-day Commissioner Johnson announced that the findings would be made the basis of civil and criminal action against the proprietors of a number of houses. Twelve serious violations were reported.

The criminal procedure will be the first for this class of violations ever pushed by a fire commissioner. The criminal code says that any one responsible for a public nuisance which makes the lives of any considerable number of persons insecure is guilty of a misdemeanor, and it will be under this act that the fire department will prosecute.

## NO TRAFFICKING WITH OLD PARTIES

Roosevelt Demands Fight on Straight, Progressive Lines.

## MAKES ADDRESS TO BULL MOOSERS

Former President Says "No Honest Man Can Be in Republican Party," and Attempt to Lure Members of New Organization Back to Fold Will Be Futile.

Chicago, December 9.—"Without trafficking or dickering with the old parties, fight to have our platform principles embodied in the laws of Illinois," was the appeal Colonel Roosevelt to-day made to the newly elected Progressive members of the Illinois legislature, to whom he delivered his first speech at the Progressive conference, which opened informally to-day and will continue over Wednesday.

Besides pleading with the Progressives to stand alone in their fight, the former President criticized the Republican organization and said it was of such a character that "no honest man can be in it."

Formal opening of the conference is not scheduled to take place until to-morrow, but many Progressives, both men and women, already are here. The largest single delegation to arrive to-day came from New York on a special train with Colonel Roosevelt. The Colonel was greeted at the railroad station with cheers and shouts of "the can come back."

"I am very glad to have the chance to come out here and say again that we are in the fight to the end, and that it is folly for the Republicans to waste time in thinking of any attempt to lure us back into the organization that they have made of such character that 'no honest man can be in it,' Colonel Roosevelt said in his talk to the Illinois legislators.

"Progressive members of the Legislature and of Congress have a task of peculiar importance. They should make good as far as possible our platform pledges. Progressive members should introduce all measures we promised in the campaign and try as hard as they know how to have them adopted."

**"Show Up or Back Up."**

"Our opponents now are making loud professions of the loyalty to Republican principles, to make them 'show up or back up.' They say most of our measures are unconstitutional. We are the heirs of the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln and the Republicans who fought in the Civil War. Lincoln's opponents also said he was trying to pull down the Constitution."

He then discussed at length the workmen's compensation and eight-hour laws.

"I hope," he said, "that you will put into the laws of Illinois a provision that if the people want certain laws no official, no Governor, no Legislature or court shall have the power to prevent them from obtaining those laws."

Seven of the nine members of the national executive committee took part in the deliberations of that body this afternoon and to-night. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, was unable to come. William Flynn, of Pittsburgh, is expected to-morrow.

Members present at the meetings were United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, chairman; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; George Priestley, Oklahoma; Charles Thompson, Vermont; Chauncey Dwyer, Illinois; Walter Brown, of Ohio; and George W. Perkins, of New York. Miss Addams will present to the conference to-morrow a report of a subcommittee on tentative scheme of financing an organization for the Progressive cause.

**CONFERENCE BEGINS TO-DAY**

Effect of Panama Canal on South Will Be Discussed.

Atlanta, Ga., December 9.—Sessions of the Panama Canal Conference, called to consider the influence the completion of the big waterway will have on the industry of the South, will commence here to-morrow. Speakers at the meeting, which will continue through Wednesday, include diplomatic representatives from Central and South American nations, officials of Southern railroad and steamship companies, and prominent leaders in the industries of the South.

Members of the arrangements committee for the conference said to-night that while no definite plan for a permanent organization had been made, it was not unlikely that some form of permanent organization would result from the conference, the purpose of which would be to look after the interests of the South in the matter of foreign trade expansion which is expected to result from the canal opening.

John Barrett, director of the Pan American Union, will be the first speaker at the conference to-morrow following speeches of welcome by representatives of the city and replies from visiting members of the conference. Mr. Barrett is expected to outline in a general way the changed commercial relations that will ensue with the completion of the waterway. Eight diplomatic representatives from Central and South American republics will arrive here to-morrow, as will the findings of a subcommittee on company officials who have accepted invitations to the conference.

**Loss From Two Fires, \$130,000.**

Winipeg, Manitoba, December 9.—Two fires here early to-day caused losses aggregating \$130,000. The wholesale hardware house of MacKenzie Brothers and a text factory adjoining were damaged \$100,000. A short time earlier the building occupied by the Saturday Evening Post was destroyed by flames, causing a loss of \$50,000.

## HOUSE DEFEATS CHERISHED PLAN

Mrs. Littleton Sees Representatives Vote on Own Monticello Resolution.

## BLOW DECISIVE TO HER SCHEME

Measure Authorizing Appointment of Commission to Ascertain Advisability of Government Taking Control of Home of Jefferson Had Been Passed by Senate.

## Offers to Buy Estate Through Governor Mann

Washington, December 9.—In a telegram to Governor Mann, of Virginia, to-night, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, leader of the movement for the acquisition of Monticello, stated that a Virginian who wished his name withheld offered through Governor Mann to pay in cash to Representative Levy, the owner of Monticello, four times the assessed value of the property, the deed to be made in the name of the State of Virginia, which would be made the guardian of the estate.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, December 9.—The cherished scheme of Mrs. Martin Littleton, of New York, to have Congressman Levy, also of New York, part with Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, so that the government could secure possession of this historic place, received a dose of legislative knock-out drops in the House this afternoon, when that body, by a decisive vote, declared itself opposed to such a plan.

The vote was on the question of Senate bill to authorize the appointment of a commission to ascertain the advisability of having the government get control of the property, and did not touch in any way the question of present transfer of title. As it was, the vote was 191 for it, to 141 against. While the vote was being taken, and while the debate was going on in the House, Mrs. Littleton sat in the gallery with an armful of petitions which she had been exhibiting around the Capitol during the past week.

Representative Henry, of Texas, and Representative James, senator-elect from Kentucky, led the fight for the bill. Representative Saunders, of Virginia, and others denounced the movement, declaring it was an attempt to take Representative Levy's property from him, when he had announced publicly that it was not for sale at any price. Representative Henry, in a statement to-night, gave notice that the fight "had just begun," and that if necessary "Monticello" would be acquired for the government through condemnation proceedings.

During the day Mr. Levy received a letter from H. Randolph, of Richmond, enclosing a copy of a letter from Judge Duke, of Charlottesville, came duly to hand.

"In reply, I will say that the infirmities of old age render my mother at present unable to write to you, but I assure you that the most friendly feelings have always existed between my family and the owner of Monticello."

"My mother is grateful and has always appreciated your cordial and several times repeated invitation to her mother, Mrs. Virginia J. Trist, and herself, and after her mother's death to herself, to visit Monticello at any time it was convenient to do so, and had not my grandmother's age at that time prevented, it would have been a great pleasure to them to have visited the birthplace of both, and the home of my grandmother for the first twenty-five or more years of her life."

"My family has always had a feeling of obligation to you for the restoration and good care of a place dear to the older members from personal association, at a time when, but for care of some one whose means enabled it, it would have fallen into decay and ruin."

"My view with surprise the attempt to dispossess you against your will of property which belongs to you. Certainly the former owner of Monticello would never have believed such a thing possible in our country."

P. H. McD.

**MELLEN MAY BE BARRED**

President of New Haven Railroad Probably Will Not Testify.

New York, December 9.—It is doubtful whether President Mellen, of the New Haven Railroad, will be allowed to testify before the Federal grand jury which is investigating the relations between his road and the Grand Trunk, United States District Attorney Wise received President Mellen's letter yesterday.

"The investigation," he said, "is under the direction of Attorney-General Wickham, and I am in no way connected with it. I forwarded the letter to the Attorney-General, and whatever action is taken in the matter will come through him."

In regard to Mr. Mellen's offer to waive immunity from criminal prosecution, Mr. Wise said that according to the interpretation of the Sherman act, no one would have the right to waive such immunity.

"The law is clear in this respect," he declared. "It expressly provides that immunity from criminal prosecution shall be granted to any person who testifies in an action brought under the Sherman act."

The operation of the clearing house section of the American Bankers' Association was described by C. A. Pugsley, of New York, formerly a member of the executive committee of the association. He said the section consisted of about 120 of the 200 or more clearing houses in the country. It had made no effort, he said, to prescribe rules for its members in connection with the conduct of their business.

A general defense of the clearing house system of banking and a decided stand against government regulation of clearing houses were made to-day by Willis Newcomer, manager of the Baltimore Clearing House.

The committee took up the clearing house situation in Baltimore. Reports of two banks, which had been refused conditional membership in the association, were discussed. Manager Newcomer explained that the banks were not admitted because as conditional members they would not be bound by the rules of the association as to out-of-town check exchange charges and to other

## LOSES HER FIGHT IN HOUSE



MRS. MARTIN LITTLETON.

## CLEARING HOUSES BIG REDUCTION SUBJECT OF PROBE

Their Domination of Banks Inquired Into by Money Trust Committee.

## ELEVEN BANKERS ON STAND SENATE HEARS THE STORY

Evidence Given That Iron-Bound Rules Hamper Conduct of Financial Institutions.

Washington, December 9.—Clearing house domination of banking institutions was the subject of the first day's examination of witnesses in the House Banking and Currency Committee's investigation of the so-called "money trust" to-day. Eleven bankers, representing institutions in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore and New York, testified. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, in conducting the examination, endeavored to show that there was a general movement among clearing houses to impose on banks a rule enforcing the collection of commissions on out-of-town checks collected by banks.

Mr. Untermyer placed in the record the testimony of Judge Archibald, of Baltimore, clearing house declined to admit the State Bank of Maryland to a membership because, as a clearing member, it would not abide by the clearing house rule enforcing such collections.

From the Pittsburgh bankers Mr. Untermyer elicited that a suit was pending in the courts to prevent the enforcement of a rule for collecting commissions on out-of-town checks, which was adopted in conjunction with clearing houses in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. The Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburgh, declined to accept the rule, and now are seeking an injunction to prevent its operation.

Robert W. Wardrop, president of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, told the committee that the collection of out-of-town checks free of charge did not embarrass the banks financially, but that the imposition of a rate of exchange was for the purpose of "increasing the earnings."

Mr. Untermyer placed in the record the rules of the Clearing House Association of Salt Lake City, which prescribed an iron-bound series of regulations governing the charges to be made by its members for practically every service performed for a depositor. A. C. Knox, of Pittsburgh, president of the Mellon National Bank, declared these rules practically took control of the bank out of the hands of its officers.

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The testimony of the mining engineer, who surveyed the Katydid culm dump, at Scranton, under the direction of Whisley Brown, of the Department of Justice, testified to-day in the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archibald, of the Commerce Court, that the Erie Railroad could have got \$35,000 for the coal out of the refuse, instead of the \$4,500 for which it agreed to give an option to E. J. Williams, the business associate of Judge Archibald.

The testimony of Mr. Rittenhouse, came at the conclusion of a day in which there had been few developments. He said he had been employed by Brown without knowing whom the latter represented or that his work was in connection with a government investigation. Judge Archibald's attorney, A. S. Worthington, objected to the questions by Representative Floyd as to the value of the coal, but Senator Bacon, the presiding officer, did not sustain the objection.

"What would the coal in that dump have been worth to the Erie Railroad Company?" asked Representative Floyd. It would have been worth \$47,532 at the brokers' said Mr. Rittenhouse. "Leaving out the question of freight, it would have been worth \$25,000 to the Erie Railroad."

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## BYRCE PRESENTS BRITISH PROTEST

Word for Word He Reads It to Secretary of State Knox.

## ASKS SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION

England Objects Strongly to Alleged Violation of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty by Exemption of Tolls to American Coastwise Shipping Through Panama Canal.

Washington, December 9.—Great Britain's formal note of protest against that section of the Panama Canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from payment of tolls for passage through the Panama Canal, a document written by Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, was presented to Secretary of State Knox to-night by the British ambassador, James Bryce, who read the note word for word to the secretary at the latter's home. It is an elaboration of the points of objection in the note presented to the State Department last July. In brief these objections are:

"That, while it was clearly in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty either to remit or to refund tolls on all American shipping using the canal, the same objection probably would apply to the coastwise trade shipping in view of the probable impossibility of framing regulations that would not result in a preference to American shipping."

In addition to supporting these points by long arguments Sir Edward indicates very clearly that strong resistance will be offered to any attempt to exclude from the canal British ships owned by Canadian railroads or whose owners may be guilty of violating the Sherman antitrust act. He holds that this section of the act cannot apply to British shipping, but only to United States vessels.

**Fears for Future.**  
He also indicates in his note that underlying the objection to the exemption from toll of American coastwise ships is an apprehension that in the future the principle might be extended to cover American ships in the foreign trade.

Otherwise, the note is devoted almost entirely to an effort to demonstrate that any such exemption of American shipping as is proposed is in direct conflict with the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and that President Taft was clearly wrong when he took the contrary view.

Generally, the British note might be summed up as a clear declaration of the difference between the two governments regarding the construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, winding up with a proposal that the issue should be settled by arbitration, provided that they cannot be adjusted by mutual agreement, for which a way remains open.

Secretary Knox listened attentively to the reading of the note, and promised to take the matter under careful consideration, which he felt would require some time. It has been strongly intimated in official circles, however, that the President's intention is to settle this important question before closing his administration, either by recommending that the Senate agree to submit it to arbitration, or, preferably, by the more direct means of an agreement between the two nations referred to in to-day's British note.

The ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Innes, the counselor and first secretary of the embassy, and in reading the entire British note to the secretary, followed the instructions of Sir Edward Grey.

**Says Taft Doesn't Understand.**  
Sir Grey begins his note with the statement that the President does not fully appreciate the British point of view and has misunderstood even the note of July 8. He says the British government does not seek to prevent the United States from shipping its own goods to its own shipping, passing through the canal nor seek to deprive the United States of any liberty which is open to either themselves or to any other nation to encourage its own shipping or own commerce by subsidies.

The purpose of the United States in negotiating the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was to recover full freedom of objection and obtain the right which they had surrendered in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to construct the canal themselves.

But this complete liberty of action was to be limited by the maintenance of the complete principle of equal treatment for both English and United States ships. The word "neutralization" in the preamble of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not confined to belligerent operations, but refers to the system of equal rights, for which article 8 provides. Joint neutrality is the only treatment the only treatment alluded to which that neutralization must refer.

"It certainly was not the intention of the United States government," says Sir Edward, "that any responsibility for the protection of the canal should attach to them in the future. Neutralization, therefore, must refer to the system of equal rights."

The note then declares that the situation created by the substitution of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was identical with that resulting from the boundary waters treaty of 1893 between Great Britain and the United States, which treaty provided that the boundary waters should be free and open to commerce "applying equally and without discrimination to the inhabitants, ships, vessels and boats of both countries . . . but all such rules and regulations and all tolls charged shall apply alike to the subjects or citizens of the high contracting parties, and they shall be placed on terms of equality in the use thereof."

Referring to the third article of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the note points out that the first of the Suez Canal rules, which the treaty adopts for the

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